

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly in a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of contributions for the Union are discontinued. No persons should be made in Agents after this date, except by Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Baltimore, Maryland, and Virginia.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

William Stotts, surveyor of the customs at Keokuk, Iowa, reappointed.

THE BACK-BONE OF ABOLITIONISM BROKEN.

It is not our purpose to notice the death of abolitionism in this country. We have no belief in the possibility of that most desirable event in the history of American politics. We do not believe in the doctrine of total depravity, nor discard all hope of rational reform in public sentiment; but there are, nevertheless, in all communities, the seeds of evil, and the most that good men have a right to expect is that they shall be exposed, and do as little damage as possible. It is extremely discouraging to be compelled to admit at any time that any species of error has gained the ascendancy over the community; but, on the other hand, it is in the last degree gratifying, after such periods of moral pestilence, to be able to feel that the curse has been removed.

We have had in the United States for nearly five years past the most fearful mental malady and affliction which has ever fallen upon a nation. A few political traders, taking advantage of the fact that we have two classes of labor in two distinct sections of the Union, have employed every exertion which malice, misrepresentation, and fraud could devise to array those classes in hostility against each other. The salient point of attack has been the public territories, which are the joint property of all the States. The first step in the work of dividing the country was to raise up a pervading anti-slavery sentiment or prejudice. There was great difficulty in effecting this end, because our federal system was such that the institution of slavery must ever remain subject to the control exclusively of the people of the States. It was wholly impossible, in other words, for the free States to make open war upon the slave States. But the territories of the Union offered a plausible excuse for organizing a party on the subject of slavery. Hence, we find, in looking back upon the last four or five years, that the northern people have been led to believe that we had a settled design on the part of the "slave power" to pre-empt the public territories to the exclusion of the people of the free States. On this simple assumption, which never had the least foundation, we have gone through a long, damaging, and disgraceful controversy between the people of the two sections of the Union.

Now, we submit, in all candor, to the country whether, as a practical question between slavery and anti-slavery, there was the least possible virtue in the issue? Could either party prevail over the other upon it? Were the people of the North or the people of the South empowered in any contingency to decide the question? Could the former prevent slavery in Kansas or the latter establish it? These are vital questions, for if the issue is merely controversial—if disinterested third parties have been forced upon the record to the exclusion of the real one—then it is manifest that any verdict which may be obtained against either can never be enforced. It is not now perfectly obvious that the people of the place will establish their own institutions? If so, what sense is there in bringing on a quarrel between outside parties? This is the very point of contest. If the local community possess the legal right to settle their local institutions, what propriety is there in intermeddling with them? What good can come of it? All territorial difficulties of the kind must, of necessity, be of temporary duration, and every result therefrom only proves the folly of State interference.

As the republican party was organized upon this radical error, and the folly of its labors are now made manifest even in the case of Kansas, our confidence in the public judgment is such as to lead us to the conclusion that the back-bone of that ephemeral and deceptive intrigue is broken.

We think so, because, whatever may be the errors of men led on by imaginary grievances and excited by the turbulence of momentary passion, finding themselves deceived and misled by false issues and representations, they will no longer consent to be the tools of demagogues and the supple instruments of traitors to their country.

How majestic and beautiful are those institutions of the democratic party which have withstood the assaults of all factions in the great struggle of the last few years, and which are now leading the country, by the force of justice and truth, to a peaceful solution of those political problems which even a few months ago were regarded as portending untold evils to the country! They have driven the opposition from every position they have taken since the organization of the government, and their greatest triumph is the last, which has prostrated the whole republican organization and rendered them powerless for evil in the future. This is no vain parade of strength on our part, nor has it been the work of democratic organizations—the mere manipulation of party machinery. Relying upon the great principle of popular sovereignty—that the people of the new States shall decide for themselves, and in their own way, when they shall apply for admission into our family-Union, what institutions they will have—we have steadily resisted the exercise by Congress over them of the least dictatorial power. We have said to the people of the Territories: "When you shall have about one hundred thousand inhabitants, make your own constitution and present it to Congress, and we will receive you into the Union." We have said to the States and to Congress: "Hands off; let this young sister grow up to womanhood, when she shall be joined in the bonds of love and affection to that great family which is prepared to share with her all the blessings of the common household." The republicans have sought to concentrate power in Congress, and to exercise over all the Territories not only a supervisory but a direct dictatorial authority. It is certainly fair, on the basis of what has transpired, to say that the decision of the nation is against them. The career of Kansas itself, upon which they staked everything,

has branded their scheme as mischievous in design, impracticable, and absurd—it has broken the backbone of their party.

PARDON THE NURSE OF SECOND OFFENSE.

Pardon is said to be the nurse of second guilt. Mr. Douglas violated last winter not only all the laws of his party, but all the courtesies and courtesies of political life. He not only abandoned his former friends without a word of remembrance or counsel, but he assailed them in the spirit of the bitterest invective. He not only deserted the democratic camp, but in a short day he was found issuing bulletins from the enemy's headquarters. At length it came to pass that there arose a difference of opinion between Mr. Douglas's new allies and himself. They disagreed about the value of his services and the rewards he should receive for his apostasy. He modestly claimed the first rank and the highest honors of the republican household. They were quite determined to submit to no such degrading terms. They loved his treason, but would not thus endorse the traitor. Meanwhile the democracy looked on with serene indifference. It was no new thing with them to mourn over a deserter. Every great contest since the days of Jefferson had evoked more or less of that kind of material. It had become a feature in American politics, and it is a suggestive fact that desertion is sure to be confined to those whose restless ambition leads them to imagine they have a species of mortgage or equitable lien on the popular mind of the country; at least this is so in the democratic party. But, notwithstanding the defection of Mr. Douglas, we worried through the contest of the last session and achieved a great victory. Then the party, true to its generous instincts, actually invited Mr. Douglas to come back, promising to forgive his shortcomings and to charge it all to diseased political weakness. There were those who said we were too liberal. No matter, the prevailing sentiment was on the side of mercy, and Mr. Douglas was forgiven. How well have subsequent events proven that "Pardon is still the nurse of second woe!"

Mr. Douglas mistook the magnanimity of his old friends for approval of his late defection, and straightway set himself up as the sovereign dictator of the democratic party.

It may well be doubted if that clarity which would forgive a political offense without both repentance and penance is not wholly misplaced. Liberality and magnanimity are high virtues, but all experience has shown that when exercised upon unworthy persons they produce the very evils they were intended to remove. We hold to the strictest enforcement of political justice, and that any relaxation of its rules of accountability and punishment is nothing less than a license to commit a second offense.

It is a great relief to people of had memory to be reminded of the events of the past. In the case of Mr. Douglas the labor will not be heavy—so we propose to point him to affairs in Kansas twelve months ago, where he found the "grievances" which drove him to condemn the democracy. Within one short year, then, Mr. Douglas has approved every proceeding of our friends in that Territory. He distinctly endorsed the validity of the election of the 19th of June, and of course the September convention, which framed the Lecompton constitution. His organ denounced a submission of that constitution to the Topekaites or republicans, and "to the inhabitants of the Fejee Islands," as equally preposterous and absurd.

Subsequently, after Mr. Douglas had determined to abandon the democratic party, he adopted the leading tenet of the republican creed, that Congress had the right to dictate to the people of Kansas that they should submit any constitution they might adopt for popular ratification or rejection. This was the first concession he was prepared to make to the republicans by way of bolstering up their opposition to the Dred Scott decision. Having thus driven a wedge into that decision, we were quite prepared for his next step at Freeport, where he openly maintained that the people of the Territory at any time, with one thousand or five thousand inhabitants, could create or abolish slavery. In other words, Mr. Douglas was prepared, in opposition to the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the settled principles of the democratic party, to maintain that any handful of people, organized under temporary territorial laws, should thereby become a sovereign, independent State out of the Union. The process by which he reaches his conclusions is sufficiently novel. He admits that the constitution contains no such grant of power to the people of the Territory, but affirms that, inasmuch as Congress conferred all legislative authority upon them, therefore they may establish or prohibit slavery. He declares at the same time that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, because Congress itself, by that act, undertook to do directly what they had legal power only to do indirectly. It is plain that, by Mr. Douglas's logic, we have at least found a new means of amending the federal compact. When it is discovered that authority is wanting for direct congressional action, the national legislature has only to empower an agent to do what is forbidden by the organic law, and the remedy is complete.

We trust there is a good, wholesome lesson to be drawn from the conduct of Mr. Douglas. There is but one democratic party in the country. Its power to be useful depends upon the absolute unity of its principles and the rigid integrity of its organization. When it shall step aside, from motives of policy, to draw to its embrace discordant elements, it will have introduced into its councils nothing but disease, demoralization, and death. We thus find Mr. Douglas not only maintaining all the errors of his position, but making violent efforts to interpolate them into the democratic creed. Who, under such circumstances, is ready to forgive him? We doubt, indeed, the whole policy of political pardons.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

It gives us pleasure to note that Mr. Getz, the editor of the Reading (Pa.) Gazette and Democrat, who at one time opposed the nomination of Hon. J. Glancy Jones for re-election to Congress, now cordially joins the nomination, and will support his election with all his power. The paragraph we transfer to our columns from his paper assures us that Mr. Getz recognizes to the full extent his obligation, as a member of the democratic party, to sustain its men as well as its measures, and to uphold the hands of the national administration.

REPUBLICANS MODIFYING THEIR CREED.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in a letter dated the 5th instant, says:

"The republicans are busy in the several counties appointing delegates to the State convention to be held at Syracuse on the 8th instant. In most instances they have modified their creed so as to embrace moderate men of all parties."

The writer gives specimens of the tone and spirit prevalent among that party, from which we select the following resolution, adopted at a convention recently held in Oswego, New York. After a general denunciation of the democratic party and the national administration they say:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of all the opposition parties to agree upon such a basis of union as shall enable them most effectually to co-operate against the destructive tendencies, practices, and principles of the democratic party."

We have here a distinct avowal that the republican party modifies its creed from day to day with the hope of adding sufficiently to their numbers to overthrow the democratic party. The leaders are ready to believe, or say they believe, anything which will bring them followers. This proves that they have no honest principles to stand upon, and that they will profess anything which they think will keep their sinking party from going to the bottom. They know that their numbers have so far diminished as to leave their cause in a hopeless condition. Hence, "in most instances they modify their creed." They expect by this modification to retain in their ranks the thousands who now recognize the fatal tendency of their former creed, and are leaving them. They hope to draw away disappointed democrats by professing something new that will be a plank for them to stand upon. But, above all, they believe that the Americans care as little for principle as they do, and, therefore, that a little modification of their creed will afford them ground to stand upon, and that a desire to be in the majority will induce them to range themselves under their sable banner. Their labors to-day at Syracuse will show how well they have calculated, so far as the wire-workers are concerned. But, however the latter may determine there, the election in November will show that the time has gone by when the leaders can sell the votes of the rank and file at their pleasure. Honest, independent, and intelligent men will not consent to be thus transferred for the benefit of a few who expect to profit by the sale.

THE BLACK-REPUBLICAN OPINION OF HIM.

The St. Louis Democrat, a journal which, notwithstanding its name, is one of the leading black-republican organs of the West, in noticing the debate at Freeport, speaks as follows of the two stump orators:

"We publish this morning the debate at Freeport, and commend it as instructive reading. There is one feature and one tendency in the speeches on each side which we think merit special observation. Lincoln and Douglas are far nearer to each other than the platforms of their respective parties. Douglas cannot be said to represent the national democracy, though he claims to be its candidate. Lincoln is the unquestioned exponent of the republican party, and it will be seen from his speech that the ultraism imputed to that party are unfounded. In reference to the slavery question, there seems to be no difference between the doctrines of the republican party, as expounded by Lincoln, and the doctrines of the late whig party. On the other hand, it will be seen that Douglas strikes a severe blow at the Dred Scott decision by denying the practicability of its application to the Territories, or, rather, by pointing out a method by which it can be evaded by the territorial legislatures. He indirectly shows the Freeport free-soilers how slavery can be prevented from entering a Territory, and we venture to say the hint will not be lost."

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRAT.

To the Editors of the Union:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this morning, under the head of "What says the South?" you have correctly detailed the disastrous consequences of democrats uniting with moderate men in electing "at least a better democrat than an abolitionist" in the States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and New York. You then add: "It is through this fatal policy that every congressional district in New England has been lost to the democratic party."

I was surprised greatly at reading this from your pen, when you must be aware that at the present time two of the four districts of Connecticut are represented by two as staunch and reliable democrats as are in the House of Representatives. The policy you so justly condemn has never been adopted by the democrats of Connecticut; hence it is that the democracy of that State is as sound and reliable as that of any other State in the Union. And allow me to add that this characteristic of the party in Connecticut may, in a great measure, be attributed to the consistent, national ground always occupied by the present able Secretary of the Navy. The Connecticut democracy has always stood out against any union with any and all forms of abolitionism.

In 1850 Mr. Toucey might have been elected to the United States Senate had he and his friends yielded in a very slight degree to the wishes of a few abolition democrats. So in 1851. The true, national ground was, however, firmly maintained, and the State for the last mentioned year was unrepresented; when, in 1852, an overwhelming majority of the national democracy sent Mr. Toucey to the Senate.

The same was the case with Gov. Seymour, late minister to St. Petersburg. He could have been elected governor before he was, had the democratic party in the State consented to unite with some seceding abolitionists. Such a union was repelled as utterly irreconcilable with principle. Governor Seymour was eventually elected on true national grounds.

The democratic party in Connecticut has ever remained unimpaired with abolitionism in all its forms. It is owing to this fact that she is now the only New England State which is represented in part by democrats in the national legislature, and there is good reason to believe that, from this fidelity to principle, the State at its next election will have a full democratic representation in Congress.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1858. A CONNECTICUT MAN.

THE MAIL FROM NEW YORK.

Referring to the suggestion in the Union of yesterday morning, that "the regular through-mail from New York for the South might leave that city two hours earlier than it now does"—that is, by the Camden and Amboy line at 6 a. m., and arrive at Washington at 5 instead of 7 p. m.—the editors are informed that this 6 a. m. train connects at Philadelphia with no train for Baltimore at an earlier hour than the regular express and mail train—viz. at 1 p. m.; and consequently, though the mail might arrive at Philadelphia one hour in advance of the present time, that hour would be lost there, the arrival at Washington being still 7 p. m.

The train arriving at 5 p. m., leaves Philadelphia at 8 a. m., and is an accommodation train for local purposes and way-travel.

If the 6 a. m. train from New York should be selected as the great mail train instead of that at 8 a. m., letters from New York would necessarily be two hours older; and the mails from Albany and the North, and from Boston and the East, be left behind.

During a severe thunder-storm on the afternoon of the 4th inst. at Boston a sail-boat from Quincy, containing George W. Spear, his wife and niece was capsized. Mrs. Spear was saved, but the other two drowned. Their bodies have been recovered. A boat from Hingham, containing two sons of Major Joshua Hersey, was also capsized at Crown point. One was drowned, and the other saved by swimming ashore.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—The steamship General Hawk has arrived at this port from Brownsville, with dates from Mexico to the last. The "Liberal" captured Tampico on the 25th of August. Gen. Miramon was hotly pursued. Gen. Vidaurri was concentrating ten thousand men at San Luis, for a march on the Capital. Funds were plenty. There was a fearful gas and inundation at Brownsville on the 26th inst.

New York Quarantine.—Declaration of Martial Law.

New York, Sept. 7.—Governor King has issued a proclamation declaring Richmond county in a state of insurrection. Plans to deprive the lives of the sick and the property of the State a military force of sufficient strength will be stationed at quarantine until the people return to their duties and obligations.

Agricultural Fair.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—The third annual fair of the Agricultural Mechanical Association commenced yesterday. It was attended by about twenty-five thousand persons. The display of horses and cattle was unsurpassed by any previous exhibition.

Resignation of Gov. Richardson.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—It is said that Colonel Richardson has resigned the governorship of Nebraska, with an intention of canvassing Illinois in favor of Judge Douglas.

Illinois Politics.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—The Belleville (Ill.) Democrat is authorized to say that Judge Brown is not, and will not be, a candidate for the U. S. Senate in opposition to Senator Douglas.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—There were eighty-nine deaths here from yellow fever on Saturday.

Markets.

New York, Sept. 7.—Cotton is very stiff—sales of 1,500 bales. Flour is heavy—sales 13,000 barrels; Ohio \$5.60 a \$5.75; southern, \$4.75 a \$5.50. Wheat is dull—sales of 35,000 bushels; red, \$1.17 a \$1.23; white, \$1.23 a \$1.45. Corn has declined—sales of 51,000 bushels; mixed, 67c. a 75c.; white, 81c. a 85c. Beef is steady at \$14 a \$15. Pork is heavy—sales, \$17.40 a \$17.50. Sugar is heavy—sales, 11c. a 11c. 1/2. Spirits of Turpentine closed firm—sales 3,000—48c. Roan is firm. Rice is quiet.

Baltimore, Sept. 7.—Flour is firm—Howard street and Ohio, \$5 a \$5.62. Wheat is active and advancing; red, at \$1.25; white, \$1.25 a \$1.35. Corn is firm; white, 80c. a 85c.; yellow, 95c. a 95c. Whiskey is firm and steady. Provisions are quiet.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Monday night.) September 6th, 1858.

Six more persons have been arrested and brought up from Staten Island to-day charged with complicity in the burning of the Quarantine buildings. Their names are Captain Jacob Vanderbilt, Mr. Charles Stebbins, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Carroll, Mr. P. O'Brien and Patrick O'Hare. They were all admitted to bail in \$2,000, with the exception of Garrett, who, from inability to procure bail, or from having waived examination, was committed to the Tombs to await his trial. The following are the names of all those who have been arrested, and the hour this evening: Ray Tompkins, Charles S. De Forest, William Muller, Matthew Carroll, Thomas Garrett, Jacob Vanderbilt, Charles Stebbins, John Carroll, M. P. O'Brien, Patrick O'Hare, John C. Thompson.

The utmost excitement still prevails, and the most absurd and exaggerated rumors are circulated, and rumors circulated as to the probable spread of yellow fever, and the designs of the infuriate, lawless, Staten Islanders. One of the stories circulated to-day, and made the ground-work of a charge in the Evening Post, that the federal authorities are accomplices of the incendiaries, is that Captain Rich, of the navy, has been stationed at the quarantine enclosure, and Mr. Locke, the revenue boarding-officer at quarantine, introduced Mr. Ray Tompkins into the quarantine grounds in defiance of Mr. Thompson, the health officer, and in violation of the quarantine laws, and entertained him at dinner, notwithstanding his alleged guilty participation in the outrage.

So far as the quarantine enclosure, all is perfectly quiet in and near Tompkinsville, and no further outrage has been committed since Sunday. Fears are entertained, however, that an attempt will be made to-night to fire a small line of buildings near the quarantine enclosure called "flag-pickers' row," but there is no chance of the attempt succeeding, as the police force stationed there (60 men) do their duty. The utmost indignation is expressed by every honest man at the supineness of the State authorities and police commissioners. Gov. King was in the city, it is said, was apprised of the determination to complete on Thursday night the work of destruction, and on Friday night, and never took any steps to prevent the outrage or save the property of the State from ruin, and protect the lives of the unfortunate patients in the hospital. It is rumored to-night that Governor King has at length determined to act, and that he will issue a proclamation to-morrow.

The unfortunate sick (about fifty in number) are now under tents, and as comfortable as it is possible for them to be under the circumstances. Men are employed constructing hemlock sheds for their accommodation. One of the officers sent to quarantine has taken the yellow fever, and is now very dangerously ill. From the proximity of the hospital tents to those of the police it is supposed that one hundred or more of the patients are to be sent, but the doctors insist that the alarm is ill founded.

On Staten Island the incendiaries are universally lauded as heroes, entitled to the utmost praise and popular commendation. This is certainly comprehensible. It is not unnatural that men who live on the island, and who are surrounded by the sick, and who are in the immediate neighborhood of a lazar-house filled with the most fearful pestilence, and should use every exertion to abate so terrible a nuisance. They have just right to complain that proper efforts were not made to relieve them, and, though some far from wishing to justify the lawless, and some outrages of Wednesday and Thursday night, I cannot, and no fair man can, assert that they are wholly without excuse, insufficient though it be.

The general superintendent of the metropolitan police, Mr. Tallmadge, was this day suspended by the commission for having, as is alleged, disobeyed an order given him by Commissioner Nye to send a police force to the quarantine on Thursday night.

The statement of the New York city banks of their average condition for the week ending Saturday, September 4th, shows, as compared with that of the previous week ending August 28th, a decrease of \$198,841 in loans, an increase of \$231,638 in specie, an increase of \$281,403 in circulation, a decrease of \$580,367 in nominal deposits, and an increase of \$214,160 in undrawn deposits.

Although a large portion of \$125,885,840 of loans consists of advances on treasury notes and government securities redeemable at a minute's notice, the banks, nevertheless, deem it prudent to "keep snug," and contract gradually rather than expend. Hence the week's decrease in the loan and discount column. The increase in specie is less than was expected, considering that the last California export entered into the entire average and that the California export for the week only amounted to \$856,067 7/8. The decrease in the deposits shows an increased activity in business circles, and the prospect of a steady improvement is reasonably secure. Money is certainly a shade dearer. Demand borrowers and holders of very prime short paper may supply their wants at low rates; but for ordinary business paper 4 1/2 per cent. are ruling prices.

The market for foreign exchange opened very firmly at 10 1/2 a 110 for banker's sterling drafts, and 10 1/4 a 10 1/2 for prime commercial names. Exchange on Paris is quoted at 5.131 a 5.114; and on Hamburg, 361 a 363. The supply of bills offering was very small, and the demand not very active. Should rates continue at their present height, we may confidently expect large shipments of specie.

The stock market to-day was firm, with an active business at an advance in prices. Close on three thousand shares of New York Central were sold at the first board, opening and closing at 89. Reading was active at 91; Erie was higher; Pacific Mail sold for cash at 92; Michigan Southern was active at 24 1/2; Chicago and Rock Island sold at 72 1/2; and Galena and Chicago at 28 1/2. Missouri 6's sold to the extent of \$181,000 at prices ranging from 84 to 85, and other State stocks slightly ad-

vanced. Railroad bonds and bank stocks were quiet. The following is my weekly table showing the closing prices at the first board on each day of the week ending to-day.

	Aug. 31.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 5.
U. States 5's, 1874.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
California 7's, 1880.	84	84	84	84	84	84
Missouri 6's, 1880.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Virginia 6's, 1880.	92	92	92	92	92	92
N. Y. Central 6's.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Illinois Central 7's.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ind. River, 3d mort.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
La Crosse Land Grant.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
St. P. & Vt. 3d Land Grant.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Harlem, 3d mort.	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bank of Commerce.	108	108	108	108	108	108
American Exchange.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Dominion and Hudson.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
N. Y. Central R.R.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Erie R.R.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Reading.	49	49	49	49	49	49
Delaware and Chesapeake.	40	40	40	40	40	40
Galena and Chicago.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cleveland and Toledo.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Michigan Central.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
La Crosse.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Chicago & Rock Island.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Illinois Central.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Pacific Mail Steamer.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Mich. S. Gar.	46	46	46	46	46	46
Michigan Central.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ill. and Miss.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Pennsylvania Coal.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Harlem R.R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Canal.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Cambridge.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Hudson River R.R.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cleveland & Cin. R.R.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2

At the second board the market was firm. "The clearing rates were: N. Y. Central, 80; Erie, 18 1/2; Pacific mail, 91 1/2; Reading, 49 1/2; Galena, 28 1/2; Michigan Southern, 24 1/2; La Crosse, 24 1/2; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 24 1/2; Rock Island, 72 1/2; and La Crosse and Milwaukee, 24 1/2. The flour market was very dull this morning, and the low grades declined slightly in price. Wheat was in good demand at full prices. Corn was freely offered at a decline. Pork was heavy and lower. Beef was steady. Cotton was firm at the following quotations:

	Upward.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Middling.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Planting fair.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2

Sugars were firm. The custom-house tables of the trade of the port are as follows for the past week and the corresponding week in 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week.	\$820,274	\$1,149,011	\$1,237,96